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REPORT DOCUMENTATION I	READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM	
1. REPORT NUMBER	ADAIL6 470	
4. TITLE (and Sublille) Boron-Nitrogen Polymers. I. Mechan of Borazine Pyrolyses	istic Studies Studies Type of Report & Period Covere	D
	6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER SN-2022-I1	
7. AUTHOR(a) К. J. L. Paciorek, D. H. Harris, a	nd R. H. Kratzer N00014-82-C-0402	
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Ultrasystems, Inc. 16845 Von Karman Avenue Irvine, CA 92714	NR 356-809/3-26&5-19-82 (4)	
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Department of the Navy Office of Naval Research	12. REPORT DATE September 28, 1984 13. NUMBER OF PAGES	

16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)

Arlington, Virginia 22217

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17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)

14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS(II different from Controlling Office)

Prepared for publication in the Journal of Polymer Science

OCT 1 1 1984

15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)

154. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE

18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

Borazines, pyrolysis, B-N polymers, mechanisms, boron nitride

20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

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OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

Contract N00014-82-C-0402

Task No. NR 356-809/3-26&5-19-82 (410)

Technical Report No. 1

Boron-Nitrogen Polymers.

I. Mechanistic Studies of Borazine Pyrolyses

by

K. J. L. Paciorek, D. H. Harris, and R. H. Kratzer

Prepared for Publication

in

Journal of Polymer Science

Ultrasystems, Inc. 16845 Von Karman Avenue Irvine, California 92714

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BORON-NITROGEN POLYMERS.

- I. MECHANISTIC STUDIES OF BORAZINE PYROLYSES
- K. J. L. Paciorek, D. H. Harris, and R. H. Kratzer

Ultrasystems, Inc., 16845 Von Karman Avenue, Irvine, California 92714

Synopsis

Pyrolyses of B-triamino-N-triphenyl-, B-triamino-N-trimethyl-, and B-trianilino-borazines were performed between 150 and 300°C. Initial stages of degradation were accompanied by liberation of ammonia in addition to the expected aniline or methylamine; this was most pronounced for the methyl borazine. Aniline elimination proceeded more readily with the B-anilino than the B-amino isomer. Data obtained support a ring opening mechanism resulting in telomerization accompanied by aniline liberation and formation first of singly then doubly bridged dimers and finally doubly bridged tetramers. Thermal exposure up to 1000°C failed to give boron nitride; carbon was invariably retained.

INTRODUCTION

The ability of borazines to undergo thermal polymerization has been well proven by the extensive investigations conducted in the late fifties and early sixties. Present interest in "polymerizable" borazines was prompted by their potential suitability as boron nitride precursors. A borazine which can be transformed into a readily processible polymer, prior to the final pyrolysis to a ceramic, offers promise for forming fibers, coatings, as well as bulk items. Actually, production of B-N fibers via pyrolysis of B-triamino-N-triphenylborazine has been recently described.

A review of the literature has revealed conflicting data regarding the nature of the polymerization products derived from different borazines. To mention a few: linear structures were postulated for the materials obtained from B-trichloro-N-triphenylborazine on pyrolysis up to 470°C⁴; B-trisethylamino-N-triethylborazine on heating at 300°C for 4 hr was reported to polymerize to borazine rings joined by ethyl-substituted nitrogen atoms⁵; whereas attachment via ring boron and nitrogen atoms was postulated by Gerrard, et al.⁶ in the interaction of chloro-borazine with, e.g. di-s-butylamine. The current study was undertaken to determine the operating processes and their dependence on the nature of the substituents on the ring boron and nitrogen atoms, the ultimate aim being the identification of borazines most suitable for pre-ceramics production.

EXPERIMENTAL

General

All solvents used were reagent grade and were dried and distilled prior to use. Operations involving moisture or air-sensitive materials were carried out either in an inert atmosphere enclosure (Vacuum Atmospheres Model HE-93B), under nitrogen by-pass, or in vacuo. The commercially available starting materials were usually purified by distillation, crystallization, or other appropriate means. Infrared spectra were recorded either neat (on liquids) or as double mulls (Kel-F oil No. 10 and Nujol) using a Perkin-Elmer Corporation Infrared Spectrophotometer Model 1330. The molecular weights were determined in benzene or chloroform using a Mechrolab Model 302 vapor pressure osmometer. The elemental analyses were performed by Schwarzkopf Microanalytical Laboratory, Woodside, New York.

Starting Materials

The following compounds were prepared using literature procedures: B-triamino-N-triphenylborazine, mp 251-255°C (lit. $255^{\circ}C^{7}$), was obtained in an overall 74% yield in a two-step reaction via B-trichloro-N-triphenylborazine^{7,8}. A parallel process was utilized in the synthesis of the B-tri-amino-N-trimethylborazine^{7,9}, overall yield 70%, mp 88.5-90.5°C (lit. $89^{\circ}C^{7}$). B-trichloroborazine, mp 83.5-84.5°C (lit. $83.9-84.5^{\circ}C^{10}$) was prepared by the hot tube method of Brown and Laubengayer¹⁰ in a 20% yield based on the ammonium chloride consumed.

Preparation of B-trianilinoborazine

This compound has been obtained previously from the reaction of B-tri(butylthio)borazine (prepared from B-trichloroborazine and di(thiobutyl) lead) with aniline (overall yield from B-trichloroborazine was 64% 11). Direct interaction of B-trichloroborazine with aniline in the presence of triethylamine gave the desired B-trianilinoborazine in a 76% yield. Under nitrogen by-pass to B-trichloroborazine (9.84 g; 53.52 mmol) in benzene (80 ml) was added, at room temperature over 1.5 hr, a solution of aniline (14.95 g; 160.53 mmol) and triethylamine (16.25 g; 160.58 mmol) in benzene (60 ml). The colorless filtrate obtained after separation of triethylamine hydrochloride (20.60 g, 93% yield) on concentration gave the crude product. Recrystallization from hot benzene afforded B-trianilinoborazine (14.35 g, 76% yield), mp 209.5-212°C (lit. 204-206°C¹¹). Anal. Calcd. for C₁₈H₂₁N₆B₃: C, 61.10; H, 5.98; N, 23.75; B, 9.17; MW, 353.84. Found: C, 60.75; H, 6.05; N, 23.78; B, 9.48; MW 360.

Thermal Degradations

The degradations were performed under nitrogen atmosphere either using nitrogen by-pass or at a slightly lower (~ 550 mm Hg) than atmospheric pressure in a closed system. The volatile condensibles were collected in liquid nitrogen cooled traps; the separations and measurements were performed using standard vacuum line techniques. All the products were weighed, then identified and quantitated by infrared spectral analysis and combined gas chromotography and mass spectrometry. The involatile residues were subjected to infrared spectral analysis, thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA) and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). Melting characteristics and molecular weights, the latter of materials soluble in organic solvents, were also determined.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the first phase of this undertaking, three borazines, namely B-triamino-N-triphenylborazine, I, B-trianilinoborazine, II, and B-triamino-N-trimethylborazine, III, were subjected to controlled stepwise thermal treatments. These are summarized in Table I. The thermal behavior of B-triamino-N-triphenylborazine was investigated by Toeniskoetter and Hall⁷ and Taniguchi, et al. 3. The former authors reported to have formed pure boron nitride in a 27% yield from the borazine on heating at 300°C in vacuo for 18 hr; the weight of product was 9.8 mg. Attempts to duplicate this process were unsuccessful due to rapid sublimation of unreacted B-triamino-N-triphenylborazine even at 250°C. Taniguchi, et al. 3 claim to have obtained boron nitride fiber by stepwise heating to 1800°C of a low melting (150-200°C) prepolymer formed upon 4 hr exposure to 250°C which was accompanied by a 50% loss of aniline. our studies the product which resulted from the 250°C treatment

of B-triamino-N-triphenylborazine, following a loss of ~24% of the available aniline, softened only around 350°C (see tests 5 and 9). Based on the material's relative infusibility and its insolubility in organic solvents, it would appear that at 250°C some crosslinking is taking place. Unfortunately, at lower temperatures the reaction rate was negligible (see test 18). The isomer, B-trianilinoborazine, was found to undergo pyrolysis at much lower temperature than the B-amino compound (compare tests 17 and 18). Consequently, efforts were centered on pyrolysis of this compound and its mixtures with the B-amino isomer. It should be emphasized that these materials interacted readily at relatively low temperatures. Whether this behavior is due to the attack of B-trianilinoborazine upon the B-aminoborazine or whether the telomerization products of the B-anilino compound provide a solubilization medium is unknown.

As evident from the Table I compilation, the initial degradation of the three borazines was invariably associated with ammonia formation. This was most pronounced in the case of B-triamino-N-trimethylborazine. On the other hand, none of the borazines under the degradation conditions employed yielded ammonia as the sole elimination product. Any formation of ammonia, of course, necessitates in later stages the elimination of a secondary amine if boron nitride is to be produced. For the B-aminoborazines, compounds I and III, one can visualize ammonia production via an intermolecular process, i.e.,

This process should be equally well applicable to aniline liberation from the B-trianilinoborazine where there exists also a possibility of direct B-N linkage establishment, i.e.

Aniline was found to be by far the major product of pyrolysis of the isomeric borazines, compounds I and II.

After thermal treatment, the two isomers, following a loss of 18-50% of the theoretically available aniline, exhibited virtually identical infrared spectra, Figures 1 and 2. Yet, the infrared spectra of the two pure isomers are quite distinct as evident from Figures 3 and 4. It is of interest to note that small quantities of B-trianilinoborazine, II, were obtained as a sublimate during heat treatment at 250°C of the B-triamino-N-triphenylborazine. Both of these findings support strongly the ring opening mechanism postulated by Toeniskoetter and Hall for the aniline production by B-triamino-N-triphenyl-borazine, i.e.,

Once the ring is opened, it can polymerize by an elimination of ammonia or aniline or reclose to afford either the starting material or an isomer. The polymers, or rather initially dimers, as found from the molecular weight measurements, would be thus comprised of all the possible combinations of ring atoms substituted on boron by amino or phenylamino groups and on ring nitrogens by hydrogen or phenyl groups. process depicted below for the anilino compound applies equally well to the amino isomer. It is not known whether this ammonia or amine (aniline) elimination takes place via an intra- or inter-molecular process. An intermediate such as VIII would, of course, result from an intramolecular reaction which must be followed either by polymerization or, as the present studies imply, attack of the intermediate upon an unopened ring. the other hand, attack upon an unopened ring system by the product of the initial ring opening, as depicted by arrangement VII, is probably more plausible, in which case amine elimination would occur by an intermolecular process. Obviously, structures X and XI may be formed by either process; only the intermolecular reaction is shown below:

From the quantity of aniline evolved and the molecular weight of the residual pyrolysate, it is obvious that in the early stages of degradation, when up to 1/6 of the available aniline is eliminated, the singly bridged dimers, e.g. X, are preferentially produced. Further pyrolysis appears to lead to predominant formation of the doubly bridged structures, e.g. XI. A molecular weight of 780 was determined for the pyrolysate of a 1:1 mixture of the two isomeric borazines following the 51% loss of aniline (test 24). A tetramer formed by a single BN linkage between doubly bridged dimers, such as that shown by structure XI, would have a molecular weight of 950 and would result from a 41.7% loss of aniline. A corresponding doubly bridged arrangement would have a molecular weight of 857 and would require an aniline loss of 50%. Based on these data, one is tempted to speculate that the material produced is indeed the tetramer. Beyond this point, the elimination reaction slows down considerably. Up to 300°C, at best 53% of the available aniline could be obtained which corresponds to a 41.9% weight loss.

None of the pyrolysates gave boron nitride up to 1000°C based on thermogravimetric analysis. The highest combined weight loss of 66.7% registered by the B-trianilinoborazine was significantly lower than the 79.0% required for boron nitride formation, as shown in Table II. In all the instances, the residues were black confirming the presence of carbon or carboncontaining moieties.

It is believed that the formation of the rigid fused ring structures is responsible for the lack of further reaction at temperatures below 300°C. Eliminations beyond this stage would be expected to lead preferentially to crosslinking, not chain extension, thus making the subsequent loss of the potential residual aniline difficult with the end result being an arrangement resulting in a high char yield. It must be emphas-

ized that the work conducted here utilized bulk reactions where the surface to volume ratio was relatively low. Toeniskoetter and Hall⁷ worked only with minute quantities of material since the major portion of the borazine simply sublimed out of the hot zone, thus the surface to volume ratio was high. The same would apply to the fiber system employed by Taniguchi, et al.³. It is possible that under these conditions the escape of aniline is, at a minimum, more readily accomplished or that in thin layers the mechanism of final amine (aniline) elimination is entirely different. This does not however explain our inability to reproduce Taniguchi's results up to 250°C, which must have been performed in bulk.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This investigation was supported by the Office of Naval Research under Contract No. N00014-82-C-0402. The authors are indebted to K. J. Wynne and R. W. Rice for helpful discussions and suggestions and to H. M. Atkins and S. R. Masuda for the molecular weight determinations and chloroborazine preparations.

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TABLE I Thermal Degradations of Borazines

		di.	اد	173-177		~340-350				~350 partial						155-158			160-185	120-140	185-190	>250					
	Residue	197	Z.													290			240	260	550	780					
			OLK SOLV	soluble	insoluble	insoluble				insoluble						soluble			soluble	soluble	soluble	soluble	partl. sol.	parti. soi.			
	HN	r [TOTAL	1.00	0.52	97.0	0.31	0.05		0.36	0.04	•	0.26		0.26	0.26	0.05	0.15	0.17	1.60	87.0	•	6	7.08	0.18	0.68	0.46
ile	acts	٩		17	77	42	15	14	30 m	0,7	7	~	77	4	23	32	5	60	6. 1	18	25	60	٦,	70	•	• ;	512
Volatile	Products RNH, a		10	1.48	1.00	3.60	1.33	1.23	2.0	3.60	0.05	0.48	90.3	0.38	76.4	2.63	0.34	1.17	2.63	6.02	8.09	5.49		16.01		• .	1.20
	ions	Tine		4	4	∞	4	•	7 °	32	72	4	S	52	ž	7.2	4	Ś	14	12	9	.	7 7	00	4	Ξ.	12 27
	Conditions	Temp	,	250	250	250	250	250	900	250-300	170	150	220	300	120-300	170	150	220	150-220	170	220	250	07.0	0/7-0/1	105	100-200	300 105-300
	•	Compound		2.91	1.33	2.89	2.98	-		۷.		3.07				2.76	2.15		١.	10.83	<u> </u>	۲.	۲.		2.12		١.
	,	COUNTY OF	34.7		H	H	н	-ditt	- פונני	Comb. c	1	11	-ditt	-ditto-		11	11	-dirr	Comb.	p1+11	-ditt	-dirt	-4166	2 2 2	111	-ditt	-ditto- Comb.
	;	Test K		n	16	•	σ.				18	2				17	23			24					9		

a) For compounds I and II, $R = G_b H_\xi$; for compound III, $R = C H_3$. b) Percent of the total amine available. c) Total products formed during successive heating periods. d) Equimolar mixture.

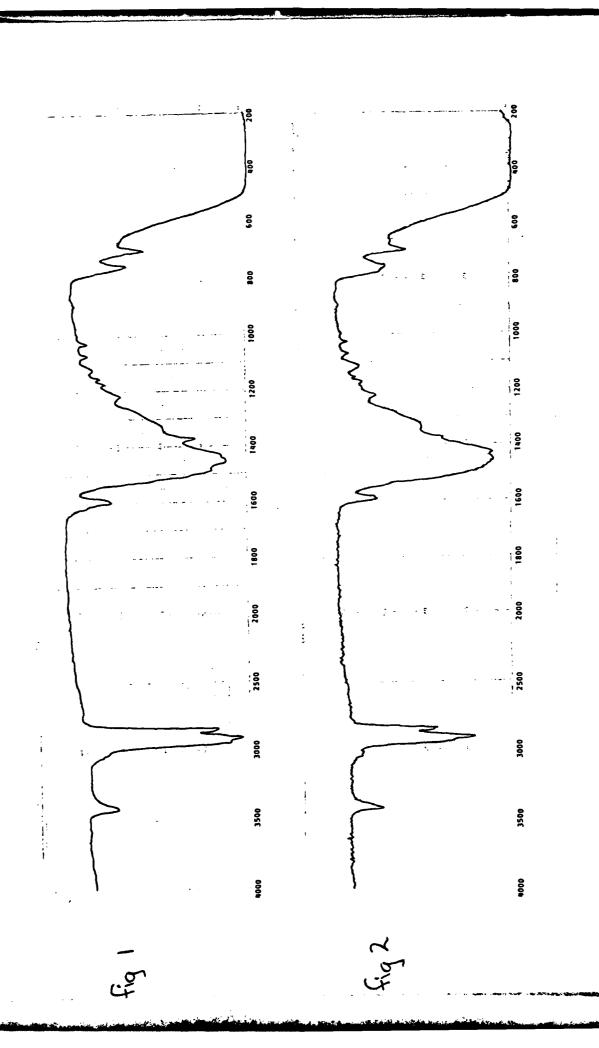
TABLE II
Comparison of Degradation Data

Material	Weight loss % up to 300°C	Weight loss % up to 1000°C	Weight loss % theory	Weight stabilization temp °C
$[C_6H_5NB(NH_2)]_3$ (1)	35.4	58.7	79.0	780
$[(C_6H_5NH)BNH]_3$ (II)	43.6	66.7	79.0	800
1:1 mixture of I & II	40.3 ^a	61.4	79.0	800

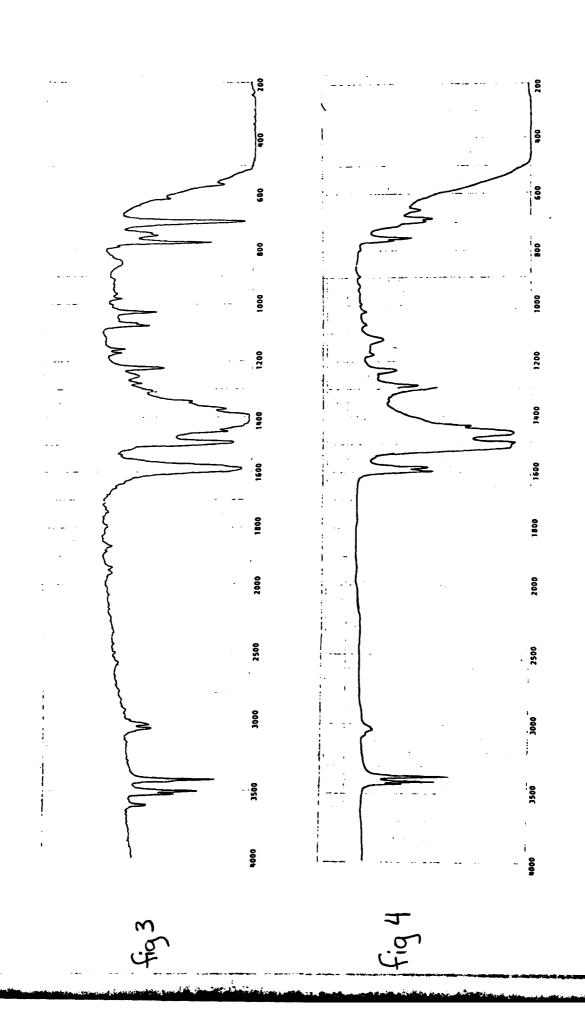
a) The temperature here was 260°C .

LEGENDS FOR FIGURES

- Figure 1. Infrared spectrum of B-triamino-N-triphenylborazine after 4 hr at 250°C in N_2 (Nujol mull)
- Figure 2. Infrared spectrum of B-trianilinoborazine after 5 hr at 220-250 $^{\circ}$ C in N₂ (Nujol mull)
- Figure 3. Infrared spectrum of B-triamino-N-triphenylborazine (double mull, Kel F oil/Nujol)
- Figure 4. Infrared spectrum of B-trianilinoborazine (double mull, Kel F oil/Nujol)



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